

PROPER III USAGE

Just some quick reminders about what III (Interstate Identification Index) can and cannot be used for:

RIGHT OF ACCESS: If your agency has a Right of Access policy on file with BCI, don't forget that Triple I (III) **CANNOT** be run for Right of Access purposes. You may run UCCH, SWW, and NCICQW, *but must never run III.*

Running III for Right of Access purposes is a serious violation of III policy, and may place your agency's III access at risk.

MCGRUFF HOUSES: If your agency runs UCCH inquiries for McGruff House applicants, don't forget that III **CANNOT** be run for McGruff House purposes. The Utah Commissioner of Public Safety has given Utah agencies permission for UCCH for McGruff House purposes, but the Utah Commissioner of Public Safety only has control over Utah records – not the records of other states!

If individuals know they have arrests in other states, they can contact that state directly, or get a copy of their III record from the FBI. (See www.bci.utah.gov/Records/RecFBIRecord.html for instructions on receiving your III history from the FBI.)

Don't forget that when you get a hit on UCCH, and see the "Multistate Offender" flag on the rap sheet, the individual definitely has at least one other arrest in at least one other state. That's still doesn't allow you to run III for Right of Access or McGruff House purposes however! Again, the individual must contact the other state, or contact the FBI.

PROPER USAGE: Although you cannot run III for Rights of Access or McGruff Houses, there are many valid reasons for running III, and we encourage you to use this file for any *valid* criminal justice purpose.

If you're a TAC, you must run III on new UCJIS operators or unsupervised support personnel.

If you're entering a person onto NCIC or Statewide Warrants, III is a great source of identifying information, such as physical identifiers, alias information used, and tendencies towards violence or drug use.

Criminal justice agencies may run III for any valid criminal investigation purpose. Such purposes include detection, apprehension, detention, pretrial release, post-trial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, and rehabilitation.

If you have any questions about the acceptable use of III, please contact any member of Field Services.

COMMONLY MISSED TAC TEST QUESTIONS

Thanks to all the TACs who took the bi-annual TAC test this year. We appreciate your hard work!

Field Services noticed that several questions seemed to stump many of you – so here are the questions and their answers!

TAC RESPONSIBILITIES: The Utah Missing Person Clearinghouse is for use by *any interested person.*

The Utah Missing Person Clearinghouse is a resource for both law enforcement and the public pertaining to any missing person – juvenile or adult. Law enforcement is invited to contact the Clearinghouse when dealing with a missing person situation, or when encountering unidentified bodies. The public is welcome to contact the Clearinghouse when dealing with any potential or actual missing person cases. Those close to a missing person may ask that information about the person be posted on BCI's missing person web site. (See the site at www.bci.utah.gov/MPC/MPCMissing.html)

The Clearinghouse can also provide informational materials to the media, schools, church groups, etc.

MOTOR VEHICLE: Users can inquire on a partial VIN on UCJIS using the *PPS* transaction.

Next time you run the PPS (Partial Plate Search) transaction, notice that there are two tabs available. The system defaults to "Plate Search," but you can also choose the "VIN Search" to run a partial VIN number.

Also, there is no "VIN" transaction on UCJIS!

NCIC INQUIRY: If an inquiry is made into an NCIC person file and the race code "W" (White) is used, the results will include all records *except those with the race code of "B" (Black)*.

If you are running an NCIC or III inquiry and enter "white" as the race code, NCIC will automatically skip over any black individuals, and vice versa. In order to make sure you are not missing any possible "hits," always enter U (unknown) for the race code.

NCIC INQUIRY: You need to run an NCIC inquiry on Bob Loblaw, but you have no numeric identifiers for him. Can you get any NCIC information on Bob? *Yes - request an "Off-Line Search" from the FBI*

Please don't forget that even when you have no numeric identifiers for an individual, you can always request information from the FBI using an off-line search. Call 304-625-3000 to request such a search.

In addition you can use an off-line search to find out if a person, vehicle, article or gun has ever been entered onto NCIC. You can also check to see if a person or vehicle has been run on NCIC.

NCIC ENTRY: Which Federal Act requires an agency to attach medical and dental records, where available, to an NCIC missing person record no later than 60 days from the original entry date? *The Crime Control Act of 1990 (Amended)*.

If you have a missing person listed on NCIC for 60 days, federal law mandates that you add dental records (if available) and any other possible identifying information. BCI is the only agency in Utah that can add dental records to a missing person entry, so all you need to do is obtain the dental records (or have the family obtain them) and forward them to BCI for NCIC entry.

Thanks again to everyone who took the test. Now you can relax until 2009!

IDENTITY THEFT FILE

Is your agency making entries into the NCIC Identity Theft File? Unfortunately, a search of BCI records shows that no agencies made such an entry during the month of August.



The Identity Theft File serves two important purposes. It protects the victim of the identity theft, and it helps identify the offender if he/she comes in contact with law enforcement.

If an individual in your jurisdiction reports that his/her identity has been stolen, please enter the victim's information into the Identity Theft File as soon as possible. The victim will choose a password that will appear on any potential NCIC "hits." Giving this password to law enforcement can help determine if they are dealing with the victim or the perpetrator of the theft. Adding a photo and/or fingerprint to the entry will also be highly beneficial.

(If it was YOUR identity that was stolen, you would not want law enforcement thinking you were a dangerous fugitive!)

FREE TRAINING FOR RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

NIJ Rural Law Enforcement Technology Institute

Dates: February 24-28, 2008 - Charleston, South Carolina

Application Deadline: December 12, 2007

This technology institute, sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and hosted by the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center, is designed for the command staff of rural and small law enforcement agencies containing less than 50 sworn officers. Law enforcement personnel will learn about and discuss technology initiatives and issues affecting the rural and small law enforcement community. Participants will receive information and assistance on existing and developing technologies, work through problems relating to technology implementation, and exchange technology lessons learned, that are of importance to the rural and small law enforcement community.

There is no registration cost and all travel, food, and lodging expenses are paid. However, only 35 individuals will be selected to attend.

Participants will give brief (no more than 15 minutes) presentations on a technology issue that their departments have encountered or are in the process of implementing (e.g., implementation of a crime mapping program, new communications system, automated booking station). The presentation can be either on an "issue to be dealt with" or a "lessons learned" and must be submitted on CD-ROM with the application.

Applications received after December 12, 2007 or without submitted presentation will not be considered. Applications may be downloaded from the NIJ web site at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/events/rural-institute.htm.

Please contact Scott Barker, Deputy Director-Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center, at 866-787-2553 or by email at ruletc1@aol.com for additional information about the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Institute.

SECURITY, SECURITY, SECURITY!

In case you're wondering why BCI is always harping on the subject of PC and internet security...

Oklahoma Law Enforcement Database Breached

The Oklahoma state Department of Public Safety says that cyber intruders gained unauthorized access to three state law enforcement agency computer systems. The breaches reportedly affect the Elk City and Eufaula police departments and the Kiowa County Sheriff Department.

The law enforcement agencies will notify those they believe to be affected by the breaches. "The breach involved information used by the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, a statewide computer network used by dispatchers to obtain instant access to all types of law enforcement databases." The breach involves malware that may have caused information viewed on computer screens to be sent to a third party. The malware reportedly made its way onto the computers when state employees visited "inappropriate or undesirable websites." The computers had been allowed unrestricted Internet access. Since the breach was discovered, Internet access has been severely limited.

(Summary from NEWSOK.COM, August 25, 2007)

UCR/NIBRS REMINDERS

Don't forget the NIBRS Basic Training coming up on October 25th (9am-5pm) at BCI!

Also, please remember to always e-mail or mail in the supplemental forms each month, even if none of these events occurred in your jurisdiction.

Homicide
LEOKA
Hate Crime Quarterly Report to report "Zero HC"
Hate Crime Monthly Report to report a HC
Arson (summary reporting agencies only)

MISSING PERSONS

SEX OFFENDERS ON MYSFACE.COM

By Gary D. Robertson - Associated Press

RALEIGH, N.C. — MySpace.com has found more than 29,000 registered sex offenders with profiles on the popular social networking Web site — more than four times the number cited by the company two months ago, North Carolina officials said Tuesday.

North Carolina's Roy Cooper is one of several attorneys general who recently demanded the News Corp.-owned Web site provide data on how many registered sex offenders were using the popular social networking site, along with information about where they live.

Cooper is pushing for a state law that would require children to receive parental permission before creating social networking profiles, and require the Web sites to verify the parents' identity and age. For example, social networking sites would have to compare information provided by a parent with commercial databases. Sites could also force parents to submit credit cards or printed forms.

Cooper is working with law enforcement officials in other states in pressuring MySpace to use age and identity verification methods voluntarily. Based on media reports, Cooper's office found more than 100 criminal incidents this year of adults using MySpace to prey or attempt to prey on children. Most recently, a Virginia man pleaded guilty Monday to kidnapping and soliciting a 14-year old girl he met on MySpace.

"All we're doing is giving parents the right to make a choice whether their children can go online," Cooper told a state House committee considering the bill on parental involvement and verification.

State Sen. Walter Dalton, a Democrat who is a primary sponsor of the bill, acknowledged that it won't stop all sexual predators from getting on social networking sites. But he said it addresses a problem that shouldn't be ignored.

(Summary from the July 25, 2007 *Deseret Morning News*.)

UNIDENTIFIED DECEASED PERSONS

Statistics on the Unidentified Dead

Nearly 13,500 unidentified human decedents presently on record; total number affected by variation in record keeping practices

Medical Examiner and Coroner (ME/C) offices reported a total of 13,486 unidentified human decedents currently on record, with the largest jurisdictions (those serving 250,000 or more) accounting for 87% of all cases. Overall, an estimated 23% of ME/C offices reported one or more unidentified decedents on record. Both jurisdiction size and record keeping practices of offices affected the number of unidentified human decedents on record.

An estimated half (49%) of ME/C offices in 2004 had a policy for retaining records on unidentified human decedents, such as x-rays, fingerprints, or DNA. ME/C offices serving larger jurisdictions were more likely to have such a policy. More than 90% of those serving 250,000 or more persons had a policy to retain records of unidentified human decedents. In comparison, 29% of ME/C offices serving jurisdictions of less than 2,500 persons reported such a policy.

A forthcoming BJS report will compare the information on unidentified human decedents obtained in the BJS census with data available in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center. The report will also explore different methods for generating national estimates of the total number of unidentified human decedents. Understanding the number and distribution of unidentified human decedents is

critical to improving national databases, particularly regarding missing persons investigations.

4,400 unidentified human decedents reported in an average year; 1,000 remained unidentified after 1 year

Medical examiners and coroners are occasionally faced with a human decedent that cannot be identified. ME/C offices estimated that a total of about 4,400 unidentified human decedents were reported in an average year. Ninety percent of these estimated annual unidentified decedents were reported by offices serving jurisdictions of 250,000 or more persons (not shown in figure).

After one year an estimated 1,000 (or 23%) remained unidentified and became "cold cases." Seventy percent of these estimated annual cold cases were reported by offices serving jurisdictions of 250,000 or more persons.

ME/C offices reported that a total of about 600 cold cases underwent final disposition (such as burial, cremation, or other means of disposition) in 2004.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS AND AMBER ALERTS

Resources for 9-1-1 Communications Centers

In many cases, the first point of contact for a parent searching for a missing child will be a 9-1-1 Communication Center operator. The rapid and informed response of these professionals can help bring children home safely. [The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children](#) (NCMEC) provides technical assistance, training, and educational materials to help 9-1-1 Communication Centers effectively respond to reports of missing and/or sexually exploited children.

NCMEC's Missing and Exploited Children Chief Executive Officer Seminar (CEO) is a two-day seminar that provides an orientation to issues related to missing and exploited children's cases. Courses are held approximately every six weeks at no cost to attendees. Apply today. To learn more, e-mail 911@ncmec.org with questions or to get more information.

FORWARD NEWS ITEMS TO: B.C.I., FIELD SERVICES, 3888 W 5400 S, BOX 148280, SALT LAKE CITY UT 84114-8280

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